United States Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

MMONWEALTH
TOMOLOGY LIBRARY
23 JAN 1948
RIAL U.S.A.69D
PARATE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JANUARY–MARCH 1947

CONTENTS

	Page
Quarantine and other official announcements	1
Announcements relating to Dutch elm disease quarantine (No. 71)	1
Domestic Dutch elm disease quarantine revoked (press notice)	1
Notice of lifting of the domestic Dutch elm disease quarantine	2
Instructions to postmasters	3
Announcements relating to Mexican fruitfly quarantine (No. 64)	4
Mexican fruitfly permits required again (press notice)	4
Administrative instructions ordering the resumption of permit requirements for interstate movement of citrus fruits from the regulated area (B. E. P. Q. 559)	4
Instructions to postmasters	5
Announcements relating to white-fringed beetle quarantine (No. 72)	5
White-fringed beetle quarantine and regulations revised (press notice)	5
Revision of quarantine and regulations, effective March 15, 1947	6
Notice to general public through newspapers	14
Instructions to postmasters	15
Miscellaneous item	15
Plant quarantine import restrictions, Eire (Irish Free State) (B. E. P. Q. 408, revised)	15
Terminal inspection of plants and plant products	18
Additional plant quarantine in California	18
Tehachapi, Calif., discontinued as plant inspection place	18
Penalties imposed for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act	18
Organization of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine	20

QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE (NO. 71)

DOMESTIC DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE REVOKED

(Press Notice)

MARCH 28, 1947.

The Federal plant quarantine on account of the Dutch elm disease has been revoked effective May 1, 1947, the United States Department of Agriculture announced today.

(Dutch elm disease (*Ceratostomella ulmi* Buisman) was under quarantine 7 C. F. R. 301.71.)

This quarantine was first effective February 25, 1935, and was last revised effective October 1, 1941. It was intended to aid in retarding the artificial spread of the Dutch elm disease by preventing the establishment of new centers of infection through the movement of elm trees, logs, and parts thereof. The regulated area included parts of the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

The notice of revocation states that continuation of control of movement of articles covered by this quarantine does not provide practical means of preventing spread of the disease, and that commodities which may contribute to long-distance spread can be safeguarded with equal effectiveness through action

by individual states. The insects which carry the disease move considerable distances by natural means and quarantine action cannot prevent the natural spread of the disease through flight of these insects.

The notice also points out that there are no known instances where the disease or the beetles which carry it are known to have been transported through the movement of elm nursery stock, one of the commodities mentioned in the quarantine. The shipment of elm logs and firewood, articles most likely to carry the disease, is largely local and within the range covered by natural movement of the beetles which carry the disease. The long-distance shipment of logs, if any, can be safeguarded more effectively by State action and with the local knowledge of risk that may occur.

The discontinuance in 1944 of the aggressive, cooperative, suppressive programs in many of the infected areas has resulted in the intensification of the infection and reduced the benefits that then existed in the control of spread by artificial means.

P. N. Annand, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, says that in many areas the Dutch elm disease is building up rapidly and in some sections the number of trees that have been killed are presenting serious problems of removal of dead shade trees. He continues that the revocation of the quarantine does not mean the Bureau proposes to discontinue work on the disease. The enforcement of the quarantine has been a minor part of the program that has been carried on during the last 3 years.

The Bureau proposes to continue inspections to determine the areas where the disease occurs and to advise States of new finds. Such information is needed as a guide in carrying out any program that States or communities may adopt to safeguard localities from infection. The Bureau proposes to cooperate with States and aid them in carrying out such objectives. It will also work closely with States and local communities where suppressive programs are conducted. This will include detailed inspections to locate infected trees and logs and laboratory examinations needed to identify the disease. Technical advice and information will be available to those interested and concerned with the disease. The experimental areas, where work is under way to develop means of combatting the disease, will also be continued.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 71 Effective May 1, 1947

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

NOTICE OF LIFTING OF THE DOMESTIC DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE

For several months responsible officers in the Department have been reviewing the usefulness of the domestic quarantine on the Dutch elm disease as a means of preventing or retarding the spread of this introduced disease. This review has included consideration of the subject with all State plant quarantine officials and with others interested through correspondence and otherwise and a full discussion at two conferences attended by interested State regulatory officials and representatives of industries which distribute products regulated by the quarantine.

It has been determined that the continuation of the Federal domestic quarantine does not provide practical means for preventing spread of the disease. It has also been determined that the movement of commodities which may contribute to long-distance, artificial spread into areas where the disease might be considered to be of economic significance can be safeguarded with equal effectiveness by action of individual States.

The introduced bark beetle, which serves as the principal carrier of the fungus causing this disease, has been found to be much more widespread than was known when the quarantine was last revised effective October 1, 1941. This bark beetle and related carriers of the disease move considerable distances by natural means and are now known to occur well beyond the known limits of the disease. Quaran-

tine action cannot prevent the natural spread of the disease through the flight of these insects.

Observations over a period of years have disclosed no instances of spread of either the disease or its insect-carriers through the transportation of nursery stock, one of the principal products controlled by the quarantine. Elm logs and fire-wood are probably the most favorable means of artificial spread of either infection or infestation. The transportation of these is largely local and within the range of natural movement of the insect carriers. The limited long-distance shipment of these commodities is of a nature that can be safeguarded more effectively by State action in the knowledge of where appreciable risk may occur.

In some areas where the disease is now established the aggressive, cooperative, suppressive program carried on for some years after presence of the disease was discovered has been discontinued. This has resulted in the intensification of the infection and the infestation of insect carriers and has reduced the possible benefits from the control of short-distance spread by artificial means.

The proposal to revoke this quarantine has been discussed at conferences to which all State plant pest regulatory officials were invited and at which representatives of industries affected were given an opportunity to present their views. The conferences were preceded by voluminous correspondence with those officials and representatives commencing in April 1946, months before the passage of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238), and it developed that the majority opinion was that the Federal quarantine was no longer practical. Moreover, the movement of commodities apt to contribute to the spread of the disease can be controlled adequately by individual State action. Accordingly, it is determined that compliance with the rule-making procedure of section 4 (a) of the said Act is unnecessary.

Now, therefore, under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 151 et seq.), I, Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby remove and revoke the quarantine placed by Notice of Quarantine No. 71 (7 C. F. R. Cum. Sup. 301.71 [B. E. P. Q.—Q. 71]) upon the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania on account of the Dutch elm disease, and do also revoke the rules and regulations supplemental thereto as amended (7 C. F. R., Cum. Sup., 301.71–1 et seq.), such removal and revocation to take effect on May 1, 1947. (Sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C., 1940 ed., 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 26th day of March 1947.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the foregoing quarantine were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined areas; also, through the Post Office Department, to the postmasters in the regulated area.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, March 31, 1947, 8:49 a. m.; 12 F. R. 2107.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington 25, D. C., April 25, 1947.

DEAR POSTMASTER: As you will understand from the inclosed notice, plant quarantine Order No. 71, of the United States Department of Agriculture, on account of the Dutch elm disease, now restricting the movement of certain plants and plant products from parts of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, is removed and revoked, effective May 1, 1947.

Postmasters will, therefore, beginning May 1, 1947, discontinue the enforcement of this quarantine order and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH J. LAWLER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE (No. 64)

MEXICAN FRUITFLY PERMITS REQUIRED AGAIN

(Press Notice)

FEBRUARY 7, 1947.

The United States Department of Agriculture announced today that permits will be required for the movement of citrus fruits, effective 12 : 01 a. m., February 10, from the area in Texas regulated on account of the Mexican fruitfly. Permit requirements were temporarily suspended on October 1, 1946, with the understanding that their use would be resumed upon the finding of adult egg-laying Mexican fruitflies during the current season. Because of the recent finding of a small number of such flies it is deemed advisable to resume the permit requirements, which will remain in effect as long as there is danger of dissemination of the insect through interstate shipments of regulated citrus fruits.

B. E. P. Q. 559 Effective February 10, 1947

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

MEXICAN FRUITFLY REGULATIONS MODIFIED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following administrative instructions order the resumption of permit requirements relative to interstate movement of regulated citrus fruits from the area regulated on account of the Mexican fruitfly, which were temporarily suspended by B. E. P. Q. 557 on October 1, 1946. This action increases the regulatory control of interstate shipments of host fruits and is deemed advisable as a precaution against the spread of the Mexican fruitfly due to the recent finding of a small number of adult flies in the regulated area. Permit requirements will remain in effect as long as there is danger of dissemination of this insect through interstate shipments of regulated citrus fruits.

The purpose of this action is to invoke requirements with respect to the movement of citrus fruits from the area regulated by the Mexican fruitfly quarantine, to assist in preventing spread of that insect. The date upon which the resumption of these requirements is necessary depends upon development of insect conditions and cannot be determined in advance. To accomplish the purpose for which they are intended these requirements must be made effective immediately upon determination that they are necessary. Accordingly, compliance with the rule making procedure of section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (Public Law 404, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 238) is impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and compliance with the publication requirement of section 4 (c) of that act is unnecessary.

§ 301.64–3d *Administrative instructions ordering the resumption of permit requirements for interstate movement of citrus fruits from the regulated area.*— The Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, having determined that natural conditions exist with respect to the area regulated by 7 CFR, 1945 Supp., 301.64–2 [Notice of Quarantine No. 64 on account of the Mexican fruitfly] which make it necessary to resume all permit requirements relative to interstate movement of regulated citrus fruits from the regulated area to prevent dissemination of this insect, hereby invokes all permit requirements for the interstate movement of such fruits from such regulated areas, effective 12 :01 a. m. February

10, 1947, until due notice of the lifting of such permit requirements shall have been given.

These administrative instructions cancel and supersede B. E. P. Q. 557, effective October 1, 1946.

(Section 8, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161; 7 CFR, 1945 Supp., § 301.64–3 (a).)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 5th day of February 1947.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of the above circular were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the area quarantined on account of the Mexican fruitfly.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, February 10, 1947, 8:52 a. m.; 12 F. R. 947.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington 25, D. C., March 5, 1947.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: Attention is invited to the inclosed copy of B. E. P. Q. 559 entitled "Mexican Fruitfly Regulations Modified," effective February 10, 1947. The modification consists in the resumption of permit requirements for interstate movement of citrus fruits from the areas in Texas regulated on account of the Mexican fruitfly.

You will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH J. LAWLER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 72)

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS REVISED

(Press Notice)

MARCH 11, 1947.

The white-fringed beetle quarantine and regulations were revised effective March 15, 1947, the United States Department of Agriculture announced today. This revision places the State of Georgia under quarantine because of the finding of infestations of white-fringed beetles in that State during the past spring and summer, and designates parts of 23 counties in Georgia as regulated areas. Minor additions to the regulated areas in Alabama and Mississippi are also made by this revision.

The restrictions contained in the quarantine and the regulations with respect to the movement of articles regulated under the quarantine, other than live white-fringed beetles, apply only to movement of such articles from the regulated areas in a quarantined State into or through any other State or any Territory or District of the United States. Live white-fringed beetles may not be moved from any State, Territory or the District of Columbia into any other of such places except for scientific purposes as provided in the regulations.

This action brings the State of Georgia under Federal regulation with requirements paralleling those imposed by the State on infested areas where white-fringed beetles were found during the 1946 season. The requirements for the safeguards placed around products which may carry and distribute this introduced, wingless, insect pest are designed to prevent its spread into new areas. Such safeguards thus afford protection from an insect which attacks a wide variety of crops. In the grub stage it has destroyed acreages of corn and cotton. It infests many root crops, such as potatoes.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 72 Revision of Quarantine and Regulations
Effective March 15, 1947

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This revision of the quarantine and regulations is made primarily for the purpose of placing the State of Georgia under quarantine on account of the white-fringed beetle and placing under regulation parts of 23 counties in Georgia. Minor additions to the regulated area in several counties of Alabama and Mississippi are made. No changes in the regulated areas of Florida, Louisiana, or North Carolina, and no changes in regulated articles are made by this revision.

A public hearing was held September 12, 1946, to consider the advisability of extending the Federal quarantine on account of the white-fringed beetle to include both the State of Georgia and the State of South Carolina. Facts developed and submitted at the hearing demonstrated that white-fringed beetles were well established in many localities within the State of Georgia. Only one infestation is known to occur in a restricted area in the State of South Carolina. This involves a small plot in which nursery stock from an infested nursery in Georgia was planted. All of this nursery stock has been treated under the supervision of Federal and State inspectors in such manner as to render it entirely free of white-fringed beetles and the infested plot, which will be thoroughly treated with insecticides, is being maintained under the surveillance of inspectors to preclude the movement of any soil or other products which might spread the beetle. This area has been thoroughly inspected; however, further inspection is necessary to determine if infestations occur on adjacent or nearby lands. Furthermore, articles from areas in another State where infestation is well established have been transported into several other localities in South Carolina and there is a probability that infestations may be disclosed when seasonal conditions will permit further inspections.

On the basis of the facts developed and evidence submitted at the hearing, the State of Georgia is being placed under quarantine at this time while quarantine action with respect to the State of South Carolina is being held in abeyance pending further investigation.

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Authority: §§ 301.72 to 301.72–9, inclusive, issued under section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161, and §§ 1 and 3 of the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905, 33 Stat. 1269, 1270; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 141, 143.

The Secretary of Agriculture has determined that it is necessary further to revise the white-fringed beetle quarantine and regulations supplemental thereto which were last revised effective December 12, 1945, 7 C. F. R., 1945 Supp., 301. 72; B. E. P. Q.—Q. 72, in order to place the State of Georgia under quarantine and to make other modifications. The quarantine and regulations are therefore hereby revised to read as follows:

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE

(QUARANTINE NO. 72)

§ 301.72 *Notice of quarantine.*—Under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, and having held the public hearings required thereunder, the Secretary of Agriculture quarantines the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and North Carolina, to prevent the spread of dangerous infestations of introduced species of the genus *Pantomorus*, and *subgenus Graphognathus*, commonly known as

white-fringed beetles, and under authority contained in the aforesaid Plant Quarantine Act and the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905, the Secretary of Agriculture hereinafter prescribes regulations governing the movement of white-fringed beetles and carriers thereof: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the regulations supplemental hereto with respect to the movement of carriers of the white-fringed beetles may be limited to such areas, within the quarantined States, as are hereinafter or may hereafter be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas, adequate, in his judgment, to prevent the spread of the white-fringed beetles, but any such limitations shall be conditioned upon the control by the affected State or States, of the intra-state movement of said insect pests and carriers thereof under the same conditions as apply to their movement from the quarantined States under the then applicable Federal quarantine regulations and upon the enforcement by the affected State or States of such control and sanitation measures with respect to said areas or portions thereof as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, are adequate to prevent the intrastate spread therefrom of the said insect infestation.

Hereafter, the following articles shall not be transported by any person, firm, or corporation from any quarantined State into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States, under conditions other than those prescribed herein or in regulations supplemental hereto or in amendments or modifications thereof: (a) live white-fringed beetles in any stage of development; (b) soil independently or in connection with nursery stock, plants, or other things; (c) nursery stock and other stipulated plants or plant products; and (d) other articles, as stipulated in § 301.72–3; *Provided*, That whenever, in any year, the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine shall find that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of one or more of said articles, except live white-fringed beetles in any stage of development, making it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in the supplemental regulations applicable thereto, he shall set forth and publish such finding in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the applicable regulations should be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective, for such period and for such regulated area or portion thereof as shall be specified in said administrative instructions, and every reasonable effort shall be made to give publicity to such administrative instructions throughout the affected areas.

Live white-fringed beetles in any stage of development shall not be transported by any person, firm, or corporation from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia into another of such places except for scientific purposes under the regulations supplemental hereto, or amendments or modifications thereof.

REGULATIONS

MEANING OF TERMS

§ 301.71–1. *Definitions.*—For purposes of the regulations supplemental to the white-fringed beetle quarantine the following terms shall have the meanings hereby assigned:

(a) *The pests.*—Species of the genus *Pantomorus*, subgenus *Graphognathus*, commonly known as white-fringed beetles, in any stage of development.

(b) *Interstate.*—From any State, Territory, or District of the United States into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States.

(c) *Infested or infestation.*—Infested by white-fringed beetles, in any stage or development. (See (a) above.)

(d) *Regulated area.*—Any area in a quarantined State designated as regulated in the regulations supplemental to this quarantine or amendments thereof, from which the interstate movement of regulated articles is hereby regulated.

(e) *Infested area.*—That portion of the regulated area in which infestation exists, or in the vicinity of which infestation is known to exist under such conditions as to expose the area to infestation by natural spread of beetles, as determined by an authorized inspector.

(f) *Regulated articles.*—Products or articles of any character whatsoever, the interstate movement of which from the regulated areas is regulated by this quarantine and the regulations supplemental thereto.

(g) *Nursery stock.*—Forest, field, and greenhouse-grown annual or perennial plants, for planting purposes.

(h) *Inspector.*—Duly authorized Federal plant-quarantine inspector.

(i) *Certificate.*—An approved document issued by an inspector for use on individual containers of regulated articles, authorizing their movement from the regulated areas.

(j) *Master permit.*—An approved document issued by an inspector for use with bulk shipments of regulated articles by rail or road vehicle, authorizing their movement from the regulated areas.

(k) *Limited permit.*—An approved document, issued by an inspector, to allow controlled movement of noncertified articles to designated and authorized destinations for processing or other regulated handling.

(l) *Administrative instructions.*—Documents relating to the enforcement of this quarantine issued under authority of the provisions thereof by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

AREAS UNDER REGULATION

§ 301.72–2. *Regulated areas.*—The following counties, parishes, cities, and towns or parts thereof as described, are designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas:

Alabama.—Baldwin County: Sec. 31, T. 7 S., R. 4 E.; secs. 35 and 36, T. 7 S., R. 3 E.; secs. 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 8 S., R. 3 E.; and secs. 6 and 7, T. 8 S., R. 4 E.

Coffee County: All that part of T. 3 N., R. 20 E., lying in Coffee County.

Conecuh County: W⅔ T. 5 N., R. 9 E.; and those parts of Tps. 4 and 5 N., R. 7 E., Tps. 5 and 6 N., R. 8 E., W2/3 T. 6 N., R. 9 E., and Tps. 7 and 8 N., R. 9 E., lying in Conecuh County.

Covington County: Secs. 30 and 31, T. 2 N., R. 18 E.; S⅓ T. 2 N., R. 17 E.; E⅓ T. 1 N., R. 15 E.; Tps. 1 N., Rs. 16, 17, and 18 E, and all area south thereof to the Alabama-Florida State line; SW¼ and Secs. 22, 27, and 34 T. 4 N. R. 18 E., including all the town of Opp; and NE¼ T. 3 N. R. 18 E.

Crenshaw County: Secs. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, T. 9 N., R. 18 E.; and secs. 3, 4, 5, and 6, T. 8 N., R. 18 E.

Dallas County: That area included within a boundary beginning on the Southern Ry. where it crosses Bougechitto Creek; thence SW. along the Southern Ry. to Caine Creek; thence SE along Caine Creek to its intersection with Bougechitto Creek; thence northward along Bougechitto Creek to the starting point: all of Tps. 13 and 14 N., R. 11 E.; and secs. 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36, T. 14 N., R. 10 E.

Escambia County: Secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 32, 33, and 34, T. 1 N., R. 8 E., including all the town of Flomaton; and the N½ Tps. 3 N., Rs. 6 and 7 E.

Geneva County: Secs. 31, 32, and 33, T. 1 N., R. 19 E.; and all area south thereof to the Alabama-Florida State line, including all of secs. 21 and 28, T. 6 N., R. 19 W.; and all that part of T. 3 N., R. 20 E., lying in Geneva County.

Lowndes County: W⅔ T. 14 N., R. 12 E.

Mobile County: That area included within a boundary beginning at the intersection of the Mobile River and the northern boundary of the S½ T. 3 S., R. 1 W.; thence west along said northern boundary to Eight Mile Creek; thence southwesterly along Eight Mile Creek to the point of intersection with the range line between Rs. 1 and 2 W.; thence south along said range line to the Mobile city limits at Bolton's Creek; thence following the Mobile city limits easterly to Mobile Bay; thence north along Mobile Bay and Mobile River to the starting point; and all of Blakeley, Pinto, and Ship Islands; also that part of T. 5 S., R. 2 W., lying south of Halls Mill Creek; all of T. 6 S., R. 2 W., except secs. 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36; those parts of Tps. 6 S., Rs. 3 and 4 W., lying south of the old Pascagoula Road; N⅓ T. 7 S., R. 4 W.; and secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 T. 7 S., R. 3 W.

Monroe County: S½ T. 5 N., R. 6 E.; NE¼ T. 5 N., E½ Tps. 6, 7, 8, and 9 N., and SE¼ T. 10 N., R. 7 E.; Tps 7, 8, and 9 N., and S½ T. 10 N., R. 8 E.; all of T. 9 N., and S½ T. 10 N., R. 9 E.; those parts of Tps. 3 and 4 N., R. 6 E., T. 4 N., and S½ T. 5 N., R. 7 E., Tps. 5 and 6 N., R. 8 E., and Tps. 6, 7, and 8 N., R. 9 E., lying in Monroe County.

Montgomery County: That area included within a boundary beginning at a point where a line projecting Lee Street in the city of Montgomery intersects the Alabama River; thence following such a line southeast to the Western Ry. of Alabama; thence southwest along the Western Ry. of Alabama to the Montgomery city limits; thence following a straight line due north to the Alabama River; thence southeast along the Alabama River to the point of beginning.

Wilcox County: N½ T. 10 N., and all of T. 11 N., R. 9 E.; N½ T. 10 N., R. 8 E.; NE¼ T. 10 N., R. 7 E.; and NE¼ T. 10 N., R. 10 E.

Florida.—Escambia County: All that part lying south of the northern boundary of T. 1 N., including all of the city of Pensacola, and that part of the county north

of the southern boundary of T. 5 N., and east of the western boundary of R. 31 W.

Okaloosa County: T. 5 N., R. 22 W., and secs. 1, 2, and 3, T. 5 N., R. 23 W., and all lands north of both areas to the Florida-Alabama State line; secs. 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, T. 3 N., R. 23 W., including all of the town of Crestview; and secs. 13, 14, 23, and 24, T. 3 N., R. 24 W.

Walton County: Tps. 5 N., Rs. 20 and 21 W., and secs. 31, 32, and 33, T. 6 N., R. 19 W., and all lands north of both areas to the Florida-Alabama State line; Tps. 4 N., Rs. 19 and 20 W., and that portion of T. 3 N., R. 20 W., lying north of U. S. Highway 90.

Georgia.—Baldwin County: That area included within the corporate limits of the town of Milledgeville.

Ben Hill County: That area bounded on the east by a line parallel to and ½ mile east of the Fitzgerald city limits, on the south by a line parallel to and ½ mile south of the Fitzgerald city limits, on the west by a line parallel to and ½ mile west of the Fitzgerald city limits, on the north by a line parallel to and ½ mile north of the Fitzgerald city limits, and the projections of such lines to their intersections, including all of the city of Fitzgerald.

Bibb County: That area included within the Georgia Militia Districts of East Macon, Godfrey, Vineville, Hazzard, and Howard, and that portion of the Georgia Militia District of Rutland lying east of U. S. Highway No. 41, including all of the city of Macon, and all of Cochran Field Army Air Base.

Bleckley County: That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Cochran; and that portion of the Georgia Militia District of Manning included within a circle having a 2½-mile radius and center at the intersection of the Bleckley, Laurens, Twiggs, and Wilkinson County lines.

Bulloch County: That area included within a circle having a 2-mile radius and center at the Court House in Statesboro, including all of the town of Statesboro.

Burke County: That area, comprising parts of Georgia Militia Districts No. 60 and No. 62, bounded on the east by Fitz Branch, on the south by a line beginning at the intersection of Georgia State Highway 56 and the Hepzibah Road and extending due east to its intersection with Fitz Branch, on the west by Hephzibah Road, on the north by Brier Creek, including all of the city of Waynesboro.

Crisp County: That area included within the corporate limits of the city of Cordele.

Dodge County: That area included within land lots numbers 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42 in the Fifteenth Land District, and lots numbers 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, and 312 in the Sixteenth Land District, including all of the city of Eastman.

Emanuel County: That area included within a circle having a 1½-mile radius and center at the Union Grove Methodist Church in Georgia Militia District No. 49.

Houston County: That area included within the Lower Fifth Georgia Militia District, including all of the town of Warner Robins, and all of Warner Robins Field Army Air Base.

Irwin County: That area included within a circle having a ½ mile radius and center at the intersection in Irwinville of Georgia Highway 32 and the Jefferson Davis Memorial State Park Road.

Laurens County: That area bounded on the east by Oconee River, on the south by Long Branch, on the west by a line beginning at the point where Georgia Highway No. 19 crosses Sandy Ford Branch west of Dublin and extended due north and due south to the points of its intersection with the north and south boundaries, and on the north by Hunger and Hardship Creek, including all of the city of Dublin; and that portion of the Georgia Militia District of Harvard included within a circle having a 2½ mile radius and center at the intersection of the Bleckley, Laurens, Twiggs, and Wilkinson County lines, including all of that portion of Allentown lying in Laurens County.

Macon County: That area included within the Georgia Militia District of Marshallville, including all of the town of Marshallville.

Monroe County: That area included within the corporate limits of the town of Forsyth.

Montgomery County: That area bounded on the east by the Toombs-Montgomery County line, on the south by Rocky Creek, on the west by Georgia Highway No. 20, and on the north by Swift Creek.

Peach County: That area included within the Georgia Militia District of Fort Valley, including all of the town of Fort Valley.

760884—47——2

Screven County: That area included within a circle having a 1¾ mile radius and center at the County Court House in Sylvania, including all of the town of Sylvania.

Toombs County: That area bounded on the east by the east boundaries of Georgia Militia Districts of Vidalia and Center, on the south by Rocky Creek, on the west by the Toombs-Montgomery County line and on the north by Swift Creek, including all of the city of Vidalia.

Treutlen County: That area included within the corporate limits of the town of Soperton.

Twiggs County: That portion of the Georgia Militia District of Higgsville included within a circle having a 2½ mile radius and center at the intersection of the Bleckley, Laurens, Twiggs, and Wilkinson County lines, including all of those portions of Allentown and Danville lying in Twiggs County.

Washington County: That area included within a circle having a three-mile radius and center at the Sandersville High School, including all of the town of Sandersville.

Wheeler County: That area included within land lots numbers 40, 41, 42, 43, 48, 49, 50, 51, 70, 71, 72, 73, 78, 79, 80, 81, 100, 101, 102, and 103, in the Eleventh Land District including all of the town of Alamo.

Wilkinson County: That portion of the Georgia Militia District of Turkey Creek included within a circle having a 2½ mile radius and center at the intersection of the Bleckley, Laurens, Twiggs, and Wilkinson County lines, including all of those portions of Allentown and Danville lying in Wilkinson County.

Louisiana.—All of *Orleans Parish,* including the city of New Orleans, and all of *St. Bernard Parish.*

Iberia Parish: Secs. 24, 37, 38, 39, 53, 55, and 56, T. 13 S., R. 5 E.; and secs. 46, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60, T. 13 S., R. 6 E.

Jefferson Parish: That part lying north of the township line between Tps. 14 and 15 S.

Plaquemines Parish: That part lying north of the township line between Tps. 15 and 16 S.

Saint Tammany Parish: Secs. 38, 39, and 40, T. 7 S., R. 11 E.; and secs. 40 and 41, T. 8 S., R. 11 E.

Tangipahoa Parish: Secs. 32, 33, and 50, T. 3 S., R. 7 E.; secs. 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 50, and 54, T. 4 S., R. 7 E., including all of the town of Amite.

Mississippi—Covington County: W½ T. 8 N., R. 14 W., and all of T. 8 N., R. 15 W.; S⅔ Tps. 8 N., Rs. 16 and 17 W.; N⅙ T. 7 N., R. 16 W. and that part of N⅙ T. 7 N., R. 17 W., lying in Covington County; T. 7 N., R. 15 W.; E½ T. 6 N., R. 15 W.; W½ T. 6 N., R. 14 W.; secs 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T. 7 N., R. 14 W., also those parts of NW¼ T. 9 N., R. 16 W., and NE¼ T. 9 N., R. 17 W., lying in Covington County.

Forrest County: T. 5 N., R. 14 W.: S⅓ T. 5 N., R. 13 W., and that part of N⅔ T. 5 N., R. 13 W., lying west of Leaf River; Tps. 3 and 4 N., R. 13 W.: and those parts of Tps. 3 and 4 N., R. 12 W., lying west and south of Leaf River; Tps. 1 and 2 N., R. 12 W.; T. 1 S., R. 12 W.; and E⅓ T. 1 S., R. 13 W.

Hancock County: Secs. 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, T. 5 S., R. 14 W., and Tps. 8 and 9 S., R. 14 W., including all the town of Bay Saint Louis.

Harrison County: That area included within a boundary beginning at the NE. corner sec. 30, T. 4 S., R. 10 W.; thence west along the county line to the NW. corner sec. 30, T. 4 S., R. 12 W.; thence south to the NE. corner sec. 1 T. 5 S., R. 13 W.; thence west to the NW. corner sec. 2, T. 5 S., R. 13 W.; thence south to the NE. corner sec. 27, T. 7 S., R. 13 W.; thence west to the county line or the NW. corner sec. 30, T. 7 S., R. 13 W.; thence south to the Mississippi Sound; thence eastward along the Mississippi Sound to a point of intersection with the Bay of Biloxi; thence westward along the Bay of Biloxi to the SE. corner sec. 16, T. 7 S., R. 9 W.; thence north along the county line to the NE. corner sec. 33, T. 6 S., R. 9 W.; thence west to the NW. corner sec. 32, T. 6 S., R. 10 W.; and thence north to the point of beginning.

Hinds County: E½ T. 6 N., R. 3 W.; and W⅓ T. 6 N., R. 2 W.

Jackson County: That area included within a boundary beginning at a point where the east line of sec. 19, T. 7 S., R. 5 W., intersects Escatawpa River; thence west along said river to the Pascagoula River; thence south along the Pascagoula River to the township line between Tps. 7 and 8 S.; thence east to the SE. corner sec. 31, T. 7 S., R. 5 W.; thence north to the starting point; all that portion of T. 7 S., R. 9 W., lying in Jackson County; and W⅔ Tps. 7 and 8 S., R. 8 W.

Jefferson Davis County: Secs. 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36,

T. 8 N., R. 19 W.; NE¼ T. 7 N., R. 19 W.; secs. 6, 7, and 18, T. 7 N., R. 18 W.; including all the town of Prentiss; S⅔ T. 8 N., R. 18 W., and that part of N⅙ T. 7 N., R. 17 W.; lying in Jefferson Davis County.

Jones County: That part of T. 10 N., R. 11 W., lying in Jones County, except secs. 24, 25, and 36; those parts of Tps. 10 N., Rs. 12 and 13 W., lying in Jones County; all of Tps. 9 N., Rs. 12 and 13 W.; all of T. 9 N., P. 11 W., except secs. 1 and 12, E⅔ and secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 8 N., R. 12 W.; N⅔ T. 8 N., R. 11 W.; and N½ T. 7 N., R. 12 W.; also secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, and those parts of secs. 28 and 33 lying west of Leaf River, all in T. 6 N., R. 13 W.; and secs. 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, T. 6 N., R. 14 W.

Lamar County: That part of T. 1 N., R. 14 W., lying in Lamar County; all of Tps. 2, 3, and 4 N., R. 14 W.; E⅓ T. 1 N., R. 15 W.; secs. 1 and 2 T. 1 S., R. 15 W.; sec. 6, T. 1 S., R. 14 W., including all the towns of Lumberton and Purvis.

Pearl River County: W½ T. 2 S., R. 15 W.; secs. 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, T. 1 S., R. 15 W.; secs. 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36, T. 2 S., R. 16 W.; all of T. 5 S., R. 16 W.; and E½ T. 5 S., R. 17 W.

Rankin County: E½ T. 3 N., R. 2 E.; and all of T. 3 N., R. 3 E.

Simpson County: E⅔ T. 2 N., R. 3 E.; all of T. 2 N., R. 4 E.; N⅙ T. 1, N., R. 4 E.; secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 1 N., R. 6 E.; secs. 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 1 N., R. 5 E.; secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, T. 10 N., E. 17 W.; and secs. 1 and 12, T. 10 N., R. 18 W.

Stone County: W⅓ Tps. 2 and 3 S., R. 11 W.; secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, and 20, T. 4 S., R. 11 W.; E⅓ T. 2 S., R. 12 W.; secs. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, and 10 T. 2 S., R. 12 W.; E⅓ T. 3 S., R. 12 W.; and secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, and 24, T. 4 S., R. 12 W.

North Carolina.—Anson County: That area bounded on the east by a due north-south line 1 mile east of the intersection in Peachland of U. S. Highway No. 74 and the Diamond Hill Road; on the west by a due north-south line intersecting U. S. Highway No. 74 at the point where it crosses Lanes Creek; on the north by a due east-west line 1⅕ miles north of the intersection in Peachland of U. S. Highway No. 74 and the Diamond Hill Road; on the south by a line parallel to the south corporate limits of Peachland ⅘ mile south of such corporate limits; and the projection of such lines to their intersections; also all that area included within the corporate limits of Polkton.

Bladen County: All of the area included within the corporate limits of Bladenboro.

Brunswick County: All of Eagles Island.

Cumberland County: That area included within a boundary beginning at the junction of the Cumberland-Hope Mills Road and the Fayetteville-Dundarrach Road; thence following a line due south to the point of intersection with Rockfish Creek; thence easterly along Rockfish Creek to the point where it is crossed by U. S. Highway No. 301; thence northeasterly along U. S. Highway No. 301 to a point of intersection with a line projected due east from the junction of the Cumberland-Hope Mills Road and the Fayetteville-Dundarrach Road; thence west along said line to the point of beginning.

New Hanover County: All of the city of Wilmington; all of Cape Fear Township; all that part of Harnett Township lying west of the Wrightsboro-Winter Park Road, including all the town of Winter Park; and all that part of Masonboro Township lying north of the new Sunset Park-Winter Park Road.

Onslow County: An area one mile wide extending from the junction of U. S. Highway No. 17 and U. S. Highway No. 24 west of Jacksonville and following U. S. Highway No. 17 with said Highway as a center line to the eastern boundary of Hoffman Forest, including all the town of Jacksonville; and an area one mile wide beginning at the eastern corporate limits of Jacksonville and extending southeasterly along U. S. Highway No. 24 with said Highway as a center line to Northeast Creek.

Pender County: Townships of Burgaw, Caswell, Long Creek, and Rocky Point; that part of Columbia Township lying south of a straight line constituting a projection eastwardly of the northern boundary line of Caswell Township to its intersection with the northern boundary of Burgaw Township; and that part of Grady Township north of the Long Creek-Montague-Borough Road.

Robeson County: That area bounded on the south by a line ½ mile south of and parallel to the south corporate limits of Parkton; on the west by a line ⅖ mile west of and parallel to the west corporate limits of Parkton; on the north and east by the north and east corporation limit lines, respectively, of Parkton; and the projection of such lines to their intersections.

Union County: All of that area included within the corporate limits of Marshville.

Wayne County: All of Goldsboro Township; that area bounded on the north by a due east-west line ½ mile north of the intersection in Pikeville of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and Main Street; on the south by a due east-west line ½ mile south of said intersection; on the east and west by the east and west corporation limit lines, respectively, of Pikeville; and the projection of such lines to their intersections.

REGULATED ARTICLES

§ 301.72–3.—*Regulated Articles.*—(a) *Prohibited movement.*—The movement of live white-fringed beetles in any stage of development from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia into another of such places, either independently or in connection with any other articles, is prohibited, except as provided in paragraph (b) of § 301.72–9.

(b) *Regulated movement.*—Except as provided in administrative instructions, the interstate movement of the following articles from any regulated area is regulated throughout the year.

(1) Soil, sand, gravel, clay, peat, or muck, whether moved independently or in connection with or attached to nursery stock, plants, products, articles, or things.

(2) Compost, manure, moss, and leafmold.

(3) Nursery stock.

(4) Grass sod.

(5) Plant crowns or roots for propagation.

(6) Uncleaned grass, grain, and legume seed.

(7) Potatoes (Irish), when freshly harvested.

(8) True bulbs, corns, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants, when freshly harvested or uncured.

(9) Hay and straw.

(10) Peanuts in shells.

(11) Seed cotton, cottonseed, and baled cotton lint and linters.

(12) Scrap metal and junk.

(13) Forest products such as cordwood, stump wood, logs, lumber, timbers, posts, poles, and cross ties.

(14) Brick, tile, stone, and cinders.

(15) Concrete slabs, pipe, and building blocks.

(16) Implements, machinery, equipment, and containers.

CONDITIONS OF INTERSTATE MOVEMENT

§ 301.72–4. *Conditions of Interstate Movement*—(a) *Certification required.*—Regulated articles shall not be moved interstate from a regulated area to or through any point outside thereof unless accompanied by a valid inspection certificate issued by an inspector; *Provided*, That certification requirements as they relate to part or all of any regulated area or regulated products may be waived during part or all of the year, by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, on his finding and giving due notice thereof, in administrative instructions, that the State concerned has promulgated and enforced adequate sanitary measures on and about the premises on which regulated articles originate or are retained, or that adequate volunteer sanitary measures have been applied, or that other control or natural conditions exist which have eliminated the risk of contamination by the pests in any stage of development.

(b) *Use of certificate on shipments.*—Unless exempted by administrative instructions, and except as provided in § 301.72–5 (b) for movement of noncertified shipments under limited permits to designated destinations, every container of regulated articles moved interstate from any regulated area shall have securely attached to the outside thereof a certificate issued in compliance with these regulations, except that in the case of shipments in bulk by rail a master permit attached to the waybill will be sufficient. In the case of shipments in bulk by road vehicle a master permit shall accompany the vehicle and be surrendered to the consignee on delivery.

(c) *Movement within continuous areas not regulated.*—No certificates are required for interstate movement of regulated articles when such movement is wholly within continuous regulated areas.

(d) *Articles originating outside the regulated areas.*—No certificates are required for the interstate movement of regulated articles originating outside of the regulated areas moving through or from a regulated area, when the point of origin is clearly indicated, when their identity has been maintained, and when

the articles are protected, while in the regulated area, in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

CONDITIONS OF CERTIFICATION

§ 301.72–5. *Conditions Under Which Certificates and Permits May be Issued.*—(a) *Issuance of certificates and master permits.*—Certificates or master permits authorizing the interstate movement of soil, earth, sand, gravel, clay, peat, muck, or compost originating in noninfested parts of the regulated areas, and of all other regulated articles from any part of the regulated areas may be issued upon determination by the inspector that the articles are (1) apparently free from infestation; or (2) have been treated, fumigated, sterilized, or processed under approved methods; or (3) were grown, produced, manufactured, stored, or handled in such manner that, in the judgment of the inspector, no infestation would be transmitted thereby. Certificates and master permits authorizing the interstate movement of soil, sand, gravel, clay, peat, muck, or compost, originating in an infested area may be issued only when such materials have been treated or handled under methods or conditions approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(b) *Limited permits.*—Limited permits may be issued for the movement of noncertified regulated articles to designations and consignees as may be authorized and designated by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for processing or other handling. As a condition of such authorization and designation, persons or firms shipping, receiving, or transporting such articles may be required to agree in writing to maintain such sanitary safeguards against the establishment and spread of infestation and to comply with such conditions as to the maintenance of identity, handling, or subsequent movement of regulated products and cleaning of railway cars, trucks, or other vehicles used in the transportation of such articles as may be required by the inspector.

(c) *Dealer-carrier permit.*—As a condition of issuance of certificates or permits for the interstate movement of regulated articles, persons, or firms engaged in purchasing, assembling, exchanging, processing, or carrying such regulated articles originating or stored in regulated areas, may be required to execute a signed agreement stipulating that the permittee will carry out any and all conditions, treatments, precautions, and sanitary measures which may be deemed necessary.

PROCEDURE FOR APPLICANTS

§ 301.72–6. *Procedure for obtaining certificates or permits.—Applications.*—Persons intending to move regulated articles, the certification of which is required, interstate from regulated areas shall make application for certification as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applications must show the nature and quantity of articles to be moved, together with their exact location, and if practicable, the contemplated date of shipment. Applicants for inspection may be required to assemble or indicate the articles to be shipped so that they may be readily examined by the inspector.

The United States Department of Agriculture will not be responsible for any cost incident to inspection or treatment other than the services of the inspector.

CERTIFICATES AND PERMITS MAY BE CANCELLED

§ 301.72–7. *Cancellation of certificates or permits.*—Certificates or permits issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or canceled and further certification refused whenever, in the judgment of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the further use of such certificates or permits might result in the dissemination of an infestation.

CLEANING OF VEHICLES

§ 301.72–8. *Cleaning of vehicles.*—When in the judgment of the inspector a hazard of spread of infestation is involved, thorough cleaning of freight cars, trucks, and other vehicles may be required before movement interstate to points outside the regulated areas.

SHIPMENTS FOR EXPERIMENTAL OR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

§ 301.72–9. *Shipments for experimental or scientific purposes.*—(a) *Articles for experimental or scientific purposes.*—Regulated articles other than live white-fringed beetles may be moved interstate for experimental or scientific purposes on such conditions as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of

Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear an identifying tag from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(b) *Beetles for scientific purposes.*—Live white-fringed beetles, in any stage of development, may be moved from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia into another of such places for scientific purposes only under conditions prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The container of white-fringed beetles so moved shall bear an identifying tag from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

This revision of the quarantine and regulations shall be effective on and after March 15, 1947, and shall supersede the quarantine and regulations issued December 12, 1945. Since the season for shipment of nursery stock is imminent and it is necessary to regulate the movement of nursery stock and other articles from areas infested with the white-fringed beetles and not now regulated, in order to prevent the spread of said insect pest, it is found, upon good cause, that notice and public procedure under the Administrative Procedure Act with respect to extension of the regulated areas in Alabama and Mississippi and certain other changes in the regulations would be contrary to the public interest and that the foregoing quarantine and regulations should be made effective less than 30 days after publication.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 6th day of March, 1947.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

PENALTIES

The Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this quarantine or regulations pursuant thereto shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

STATE AND FEDERAL INSPECTION

State and Federal regulations for which provision is made in this quarantine are enforced cooperatively by State and Federal authorities. Copies of either the Federal or State quarantine orders may be obtained at the offices of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 989, Gulfport, Miss., P. O. Box 896, Macon, Ga., or through a White-fringed Beetle Inspector at one of the subsidiary offices, or at the following State offices:

GENERAL OFFICES OF STATES COOPERATING

Alabama: Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Montgomery 1.
Florida: Plant Commissioner, State Plant Board, Gainesville.
Georgia: Director of Entomology, State Capitol, Atlanta 3.
Louisiana: State Entomologist, Box 4153, Capitol Station, Baton Rouge 4.
Mississippi: Entomologist, State Plant Board, State College.
North Carolina: State Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Raleigh.

[Copies of the foregoing quarantine were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined areas; also, through the Post Office Department, to the postmasters in the regulated areas.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, March 11, 1947, 8:45 a. m.; 12 F. R. 1667.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., March 6, 1947.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended

(7 U. S. C. 161) has promulgated a revision, by Quarantine No. 72, effective March 15, 1947, of the white-fringed beetle quarantine and regulations supplemental thereto (7 CFR 1945 Sup. 301.72 et seq.). The primary purpose of the revision is to quarantine the State of Georgia and to place under regulation parts of 23 counties in that State. This revision also places under regulation part of one new county, Montgomery, in Alabama, and makes minor extensions of the regulated areas in the counties of Conecuh, Covington, and Monroe, Alabama and Lamar County, Mississippi. Copies of the revision may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Gulfport, Mississippi, or Macon, Georgia.

N. E. Dodd,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., March 28, 1947.]

Instructions to Postmasters

Post Office Department,
Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington 25, D. C., April 21, 1947.

Postmaster:

My Dear Sir: Attention is invited to the inclosed revision of Plant Quarantine Order No. 72 issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, on account of the white-fringed beetle which became effective March 15, 1947, and which describes the areas in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and North Carolina now under quarantine regulation.

This revision increases the area under quarantine by adding parts of 23 counties in Georgia, a part of Montgomery County, Alabama, and by enlarging the areas under regulation in the counties of Conecuh, Covington and Monroe, Alabama and Lamar County, Mississippi.

Postmasters will please be governed accordingly, further attention being invited to paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations, and to Article 66, pages 22 and 23 of the July 1945, Postal Guide, Part I.

Very truly yours,

Joseph J. Lawler,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

B. E. P. Q. 408, Revised

March 20, 1947.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, EIRE (IRISH FREE STATE)

This revision of the plant quarantine import restrictions of Erie has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from a memorandum supplied by the American Legation in Dublin. The minister received the information from the Irish Government, which incorporates new amendments to the regulations and sets forth the restrictions as they exist at present.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, or as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The quarantines themselves should be consulted for the exact texts.

P. N. Annand,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, EIRE (IRISH FREE STATE)

BASIC LEGISLATION

Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 to 1929, and the following Orders made thereunder;

(1) Destructive Insects and Pests (Ireland) Order, 1922.
(2) Potatoes Importation (Ireland) Order, 1920.
(3) Importation of Elm Trees (Prohibition) Order, 1929.
(4) Importation of Raw Apples Order, 1930.
(5) Destructive Insects and Pests (Chrysanthemum Midge) (No. 2) Order, 1939.
(6) Colorado Beetle Order, 1945.
(7) Importation of Strawberry Plants and Black Currant and Gooseberry Bushes Order, 1946.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

1. The importation of plants, other than those grown in and imported from Northern Ireland, is prohibited save under, and in accordance with, a license obtained in advance from the Department of Agriculture, Dublin (Colorado Beetle Order, 1945). The word "plants" includes all trees and shrubs, raw vegetables (including potatoes, potato haulms, and leaves), tomatoes, grapes, cider apples, cut flowers, tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, corms, roots, layers, cuttings, and other parts of trees, shrubs, and plants, but does not include elm trees.

2. Licenses for the importation of plants are at present being granted subject to the production of a certificate, signed by a duly authorized official of the Phytopathological Service of the country in which the plants are grown, in the following form or in a substantially similar form:

> This is to certify that the plants included in the consignment, of which particulars are given below, were thoroughly examined on the_____, by_____, a duly authorized official of the_____and found to be healthy, no evidence of the presence of any insect, fungus, or other pest destructive to agriculture or horticultural crops having been found in them.
>
> * It is further certified that the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say.) does not exist, and has not been known to exist within a radius of at least fifty kilometers of the place where the plants, included in the package or consignment described below, were grown.
>
> Signed————————
> (Official status)————————
> (Date of issue of certificate)————————

*This certification requirement appears to be practically an embargo against the importation of "plants" from the United States.

Number and description of packages_____
Distinguishing marks_____
Description of plants_____
Stated to be grown at_____
Exported by_____
Name and address of consignee_____
Name of vessel or aircraft_____
Date of shipment_____
Port or place of landing in Ireland_____

3. The original of such certificate must be sent direct to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Dublin, before the plants are dispatched. A copy must accompany the consignment in transit, and must be delivered to an officer of Customs and Excise at the same time as the entry under the Customs Acts with respect to the consignment is delivered.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS

4. *Potatoes.*—A special license must be obtained in advance for the importation of potatoes. Such a license would require the production of a certificate, in addition to that mentioned in paragraph 2, to the effect that no case of the disease known as wart disease or black scab of potatoes (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) has occurred on the farm or holding where the potatoes included in the

consignment were grown, nor within 500 yards (approximately ½ kilometer) thereof. Licenses are not granted except in the case of new seedlings or special stocks for cultivation under supervision. (Potatoes Importation (Ireland) Order, 1920, and Destructive Insects and Pests (Ireland) Order, 1922.)

5. *Seeds.*—The general regulations outlined above have not been applied to seeds. In the case of onion and leek seeds for sowing, however, a certificate of inspection and freedom from insects, fungi, or other pests destructive to agricultural or horticultural crops must be furnished. (A similar certificate must be furnished in the case of gooseberries.) (Destructive Insects and Pests (Ireland) Order, 1922.)

6. *Chrysanthemum plants.*—A special license must be obtained in advance for the importation of chrysanthemum plants. Such a license, if granted, would require the production of a certificate, in addition to that mentioned in paragraph 2, to the effect that the plants are free from chrysanthemum midge and that the place where the plants were grown is also free from this pest. (Destructive Insects and Pests (Chrysanthemum Midge) (No. 2) Order, 1939.)

7. *Strawberry plants and black currant and gooseberry bushes.*—A special license must be obtained in advance for the importation of strawberry plants or black currant or gooseberry bushes. Such a license, if granted, would, in the case of strawberry plants and black currant bushes, require the production of a certificate, in addition to that mentioned in paragraph 2, to the effect that the produce is true to name and free from visible symptoms of virus disease. (Importation of Strawberry Plants and Black Currant and Gooseberry Bushes Order, 1946.)

8. *Raw Apples.*—The importation, between July 7 and November 15 in any year, of raw apples grown in the United States of America is prohibited unless each consignment is accompanied by a certificate signed by a duly authorized inspector of the Federal Department of Agriculture in the following form:

"This is to certify that the raw apples included in the package or consignment described below are one of the following grades as recognized by the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America:

(For Barrel Apples)	(For Boxed Apples)
"U. S. Fancy"	"Extra Fancy"
"U. S. (No. 1)"	"Fancy"

Signature _____
Official status _____
Date _____

DESCRIPTION OF CONSIGNMENT

Number and nature of packages _____
Distinguishing marks _____
Variety of apples _____
Name and address of consignee _____
Name of vessel _____
Date of shipment _____
Port of shipment _____

This certificate should be delivered to an officer of Customs and Excise at the same time as, and together with, the entry relating to the consignment. (Importation of Raw Apples Order, 1930).

9. *Elm Trees.*—The importation of the elm trees is prohibited absolutely. (Importation of Elm Trees (Prohibition) Order, 1929).

CONTRAVENTIONS OF ORDERS

Any person who imports plants without a license is liable to prosecution and severe penalties, and the plants so imported may be destroyed at the expense of the importer.

Exporters are accordingly advised not to forward the above-mentioned produce unless they have received an assurance that the requisite import license has been obtained by the consignee.

NOTE

The above particulars relate solely to phytopathological restrictions on importation. Some of the produce mentioned, e. g. apples and tomatoes, may also be subject to quantative restrictions as are such items as cereal seeds, tobacco seeds, grass seeds, and root and vegetable seeds of certain descriptions.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

ADDITIONAL PLANT QUARANTINE IN CALIFORNIA [1]

Pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1946, California has established an additional plant quarantine on account of the grape leaf skeletonizer, the order prohibiting the movement of grapevines and parts thereof and fresh fruits of grape from the southern portion of San Diego County, Calif., unless shipments are accompanied with a certificate issued by the County Agricultural Commissioner of San Diego County.

The following post offices are located within the area under quarantine:

Alpine	Imperial Beach	Mesa Grande	San Diego
Bostonia	Jacumba	Miramar	Santa Ysabel
Campo	Jamul	Mount Laguna	Santee
Chula Vista	Julian	National City	San Ysidro
Descanso	La Jolla	Nestor	Sorrento
Delzura	Lakeside	Palm City	Spring Valley
El Cajon	La Mesa	Pine Valley	Sunnyside
Encanto	Lemongrove	Potrero	Tecate
Grossmont	Lincoln Acres	Ramona	

This will amend the notice relating to California plant quarantines published in the Postal Bulletin of April 25, 1946, and postmasters will be governed accordingly. See section 596, Post Laws and Regulations.

TEHACHAPI, CALIF., DISCONTINUED AS PLANT INSPECTION PLACE [2]

Postmasters are informed of the discontinuance of terminal plant inspection at Tehachapi, Calif., and this name should be deleted from the list of terminal plant inspection places to which parcels containing plants or plant products are to be sent under the provisions of section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations. Hereafter such parcels should be transmitted for plant inspection to Bakersfield or some other terminal inspection place in California. See article 69, page 23 of the 1945 Postal Guide, Part I.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period January 1 to March 31, 1947, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act as follows:

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

[1] Reprint of notice which appeared in The Postal Bulletin of Jan. 28, 1947.
[2] Reprint of notice which appeared in The Postal Bulletin of January 30, 1947.

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Refugio Mora de Delgadillo	Nogales, Ariz	13 mangoes and 1 guava	$1.00
Estanislao Bernal	Brownsville, Tex	3 apples	1.00
Crispin Ramirez	do	1 orange	1.00
Joe J. Guerrero	do	3 avocado seeds	3.00
Augustine Hernandez	do	5 grapefruit	1.00
Guadalupe Martinez	do	7 orange seedlings (in soil)	1.00
Manuel Hernandez	Del Rio, Tex	3 apples and 3 oranges	1.00
Lenorda Robles	do	2 apples	1.00
Cervantes Garcia	Eagle Pass, Tex	1 orange	1.00
Natividad Polanco Ruiz	do	do	1.00
Maria F. Reyes Vda. de Leon	do	do	1.00
Mrs. Juana Lara de Vijarro	do	do	1.00
Rosa Ramirez	do	2 oranges	1.00
Mrs. Jacinta Hernandez	do	31 plants	3.10
Mrs. Refugia Chavarria Cardenas	do	2 oranges	1.00
Mrs. Eloisa Natalia Falcon Guajardo.	do	3 oranges	1.00
Philipe Aguilera	do	5 oranges	1.00
Pascual Bernal	do	1 orange	1.00
Jose M. Contreras	El Paso, Tex	2 oranges	1.00
Paula G. Calvillo	do	4 sweet limes	1.00
Elvira C. de Hernandez	do	1 avocado	1.00
Maria Carlos	do	2 oranges	1.00
Modes Refugio Romero	do	60 thorn apples	1.00
Lida Ramirez Segura	do	1 apple	1.00
Refugio Torres	do	2 apples	1.00
Refugio Ceniceros	do	2 oranges	1.00
Roman Alvarez	do	do	1.00
Marina Borrunda	do	10 apples	1.00
Juan Brauo	do	2 oranges	1.00
Alfonso Vega	do	1 orange	1.00
Emilio Gronzales	do	25 oranges	3.00
Candelaria Lopez	do	3 oranges	1.00
Hilda Mae Christensen	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Emelia Lowenstein	do	2 avocados	1.00
Rafael Herrera	do	1 orange	1.00
Epolea Ramirez	do	8 plants	1.50
Myrtle Daniels	Hidalgo, Tex	2 oranges	1.00
Maria Casares	do	7 oranges	1.00
Robert Ratcliff	do	5 plants	3.25
Vaicenta Lopez de Ontiverez	do	9 haws	1.00
Sisfuentes Melquiades	do	1 apple	1.00
Sara Monzon de Canche	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
Estella Givilanz	do	3 plants	1.00
Henry Garcia	do	2 plants	1.00
Juan Torrez	do	2 oranges and 2 nodes sugarcane	1.00
Benita Ceballos Marraquin	do	1 orange	1.00
Ladislade Garcia	do	do	1.00
Jose Linares	do	2 plants	1.00
Joseff Azpiazie	do	3 oranges	1.00
Julio Garcia	do	1 plant	1.00
Beatriz Gonzalez	do	5 avocados	1.00
Paula Gonzalez	do	5 plants	1.00
Natalia F. Bazan	do	2 mango seed	1.00
Concepcion B. Farias	do	1 mango seed	1.00
Josefa Zarate	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
Ben M. Zakareasen	Laredo, Tex	1 orange and 1 tangerine	1.00
Philip Larson	do	1 tangerine	1.00
Eulalia Pararez	do	19 plants	1.00
Mr. Madrigal	do	4 cherimoyas	1.00
Felicitas Felix	do	2 cactus plants	1.00
Florentino Jons	do	49 haws, 4 sweet limes, 2 maypops, and 8 plants.	1.00
J. Warren Arnold	do	1 cherimoya and 10 oranges	1.00
Mrs. Cristina L. Vda de Zermeono	do	1 orange, 2 guavas, and 2 plants	1.00
Mrs. Maria Rumalda Cura Vda Limon.	do	4 oranges	1.00
Jess Aldrete	do	2 plants	3.50
Luisa Castillo	do	1 plant	1.00
Regina Garcia	do	6 oranges and 7 tangerines	1.00
Inocencia Quiroz	do	2 oranges	1.00
W. P. Cross	do	3 oranges	1.00
Elias Vidaurri Sanchez	do	3 mangoes and 1 orange	1.00
Pete Jimenez	do	1 plant	1.00
Ben Rozo	do	6 sugarcane nodes	1.00
Elena Leal	do	6 sweet limes	1.00

ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

P. N. ANNAND, *Chief.*
AVERY S. HOYT, *Associate Chief.*
S. A. ROHWER, *Assistant Chief in Charge of Regulatory Work.*
F. C. BISHOPP, *Assistant Chief in Charge of Research Work.*
W. L. POPHAM, *Assistant Chief in Charge of Control Operations.*
F. H. SPENCER, *Assistant Chief in Charge of Administration.*
B. CONNOR, *in Charge, Division of Finance and Business Services.*
WM. F. LEFFLER, *in Charge, Division of Personnel.*
G. J. HAEUSSLER, *in Charge, Division of Insect Pest Survey and Information.*
J. I. HAMBLETON, *in Charge, Division of Bee Culture Investigations.*
B. A. PORTER, *in Charge, Division of Fruit Insect Investigations.*
F. C. CRAIGHEAD, *in Charge, Division of Forest Insect Investigations.*
W. H. WHITE, *in Charge, Division of Truck Crop and Garden Insect Investigations.*
C. M. PACKARD, *in Charge, Division of Cereal and Forage Insect Investigations.*
R. W. HARNED, *in Charge, Division of Cotton Insect Investigations.*
E. F. KNIPLING, *in Charge, Division of Insects Affecting Man and Animals.*
C. P. CLAUSEN, *in Charge, Division of Control Investigations.*
R. C. ROARK, *in Charge, Division of Insecticide Investigations.*
C. F. W. MUESEBECK, *in Charge, Division of Insect Identification.*
C. P. CLAUSEN, *in Charge, Division of Foreign Parasite Introduction.*
J. F. MARTIN, *in Charge, Division of Plant Disease Control.*
B. M. GADDIS, *in Charge, Division of Domestic Plant Quarantines.*
E. R. SASSCER, *in Charge, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines.*
J. M. CORLISS, *in Field Charge, Gypsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Control* (headquarters, *Greenfield, Mass.*).
E. G. BREWER, *in Field Charge, Japanese Beetle and Gypsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Quarantines, and Dutch Elm Disease Control* (headquarters, *East Orange, N. J.*).
L. F. CURL, *in Field Charge, Pink Bollworm and Thurberia Weevil Quarantines* (headquarters, *San Antonio, Tex.*).
P. A. HOIDALE, *in Field Charge, Mexican Fruitfly Quarantine* (headquarters *Harlingen, Tex.*).
CLAUDE WAKELAND, *in Field Charge, Grasshopper Control* (headquarters, *Denver, Colo.*).
A. C. BAKER, *in Field Charge, Fruitfly Investigations* (headquarters, *Mexico City, Mexico*).

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1947